

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

JARED J. BAILEY,

CASE NO. 3:23-cv-5337

Plaintiff,

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO DISQUALIFY  
DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL**

OLYMPIA UNION GOSPEL MISSION;  
OLYMPIA UNION GOSPEL MISSION  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS; LOREN  
STEFFEN; and MINDY CRUMP,

## Defendants.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This matter comes before the Court on pro se Plaintiff Jared J. Bailey’s motion to disqualify Olympia Union Gospel Mission’s counsel: Paul J. Triesch and his firm, Keating, Bucklin, and McCormack, Inc., P.S. Dkt. No. 23. Bailey argues the Washington State Bar Association lacks legal authority to license attorneys to practice law in Washington, and that, because Triesch is a WSBA member, he therefore lacks a license to practice law in Washington. Bailey also requests “a trial by referee tribunal.” *Id.* at 4.

1 As explained below, Bailey is not entitled to any of the relief sought.<sup>1</sup>

2 Accordingly, the Court DENIES his motion.

3 **2. ANALYSIS**

4 **2.1. Legal Standard.**

5 Attorneys are justified in moving to disqualify opposing counsel when there is  
 6 a serious conflict of interest or some other compelling justification. But Courts are  
 7 reluctant to grant motions to disqualify counsel absent compelling circumstances.  
 8 “[D]isqualification is considered to be a drastic measure that is generally disfavored  
 9 and imposed only when absolutely necessary.” *Shawarma Stackz LLC v. Jwad*, No.  
 10 21-CV-01263-BAS-BGS, 2021 WL 5830625, at \*3 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2021) (internal  
 11 citations omitted).

12 Motions to disqualify are “subjected to ‘particularly strict judicial scrutiny’” to  
 13 limit gamesmanship. *Optyl Eyewear Fashion Int'l Corp. v. Style Cos.*, 760 F.2d 1045,  
 14 1050 (9th Cir. 1985) (internal citation omitted). Federal courts apply state law in  
 15 determining matters of disqualification. *Reading Int'l, Inc. v. Malulani Grp., Ltd.*,  
 16 814 F.3d 1046, 1049 (9th Cir. 2016). “In determining whether an attorney’s  
 17 representation of a particular client violates the attorney’s ethical responsibilities,  
 18 the Court first refers to the local rules regulating the conduct of members of its

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19  
 20  
 21 <sup>1</sup> Union Gospel did not respond to Bailey’s motion. See Dkt. Perhaps it considered  
 22 Bailey’s motion so lacking in merit that it did not warrant a response. If so, this was  
 23 a dangerous strategy since the Court may consider a failure to file a responsive brief  
 an admission that the motion has merit. See LCR 7(b)(2). A better strategy would  
 have been to file a response, however short, addressing the issues raised by Bailey  
 to aid the Court in its analysis and to ensure that a just outcome is reached.

1 bar.” *United States ex rel. Lord Elec. Co., Inc. v. Titan Pac. Constr. Corp.*, 637 F.  
 2 Supp. 1556, 1560 (W.D. Wash. 1986).

3 **2.2. Bailey’s arguments for disqualifying opposing counsel lack merit.**

4 Relying on *Janus v. Am. Fed’n of State, Cnty., & Mun. Emps., Council 31*, 138  
 5 S. Ct. 2448 (2018), Bailey argues the United States Supreme Court invalidated  
 6 “integrated State Bar Associations,” like the WSBA, as “constitutionally defective[.]”  
 7 Dkt. No. 23 at 2. Bailey argues that, as a result, it is “unlawful” under the  
 8 “Washington State Bar Repeal Act HB 1788” for Triesch to represent Union Gospel.  
 9 *Id.* Bailey is wrong on all counts.

10 To start, nothing in *Janus* supports Bailey’s argument. In *Janus*, the  
 11 Supreme Court held that the State of Illinois violated the First Amendment by  
 12 authorizing public-sector unions to charge non-member employees an “agency fee”  
 13 for their proportionate share of union costs, like lobbying and advertising expenses,  
 14 when negotiating a contract that would apply to all public employees. See 138 S. Ct.  
 15 at 2486. Contrary to Bailey’s claims, nothing in the Court’s opinion expressly  
 16 invalidated “integrated bar” associations.

17 Next, although Washington House Bill 1788 repealed portions of the State  
 18 Bar Act, it also recognized the Washington Supreme Court’s plenary authority to  
 19 regulate court-related functions, including the practice of law and administration of  
 20 justice. H.B. 1788, 66 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Wash. 2019). Those portions of the State Bar  
 21 Act providing that, with limited exceptions, WSBA membership is mandatory to  
 22 practice law in Washington remain in effect. *Beauregard v. Wash. State Bar Ass’n*,  
 23 480 P.3d 410, 415 (2021) (citing RCW 2.48.170; *State ex rel. Foster v. Wash. State*

1       *Bar Ass'n*, 162 P.2d 261, 264 (1945) (“The state bar act ... provides that no person  
 2 may engage in the practice of law in this state unless and until [they] becom[e] a  
 3 member of the state bar association.”)). Thus, nothing in HB 1788 would render  
 4 Triesch’s representation of Union Gospel unlawful.

5           Finally, the Court takes judicial notice that Triesch is a WSBA member in  
 6 good standing. *See Fed. R. Evid. 201; see also Whitehead v. Netflix, Inc.*, No. 22-CV-  
 7 04049-CRB, 2022 WL 17342602, at \*9 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2022) (taking judicial  
 8 notice of an attorney’s bar membership page because it is a public record that “can  
 9 be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot be  
 10 readily questioned” (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 201(b))).

11           Accordingly, Bailey fails to identify any grounds that would compel the Court  
 12 to disqualify Triesch.

13           **2.3. Bailey does not have a right to “trial by referee tribunal” in federal  
 14 court.**

15           Bailey demands that the “Jury Trial be modified or replaced with Plaintiff  
 16 recommended Referee Tribunal.” Dkt. No. 23 at 1, 8. In support of his request,  
 17 Bailey quotes lengthy excerpts from RCW Chapter 4.48 without explanation or  
 18 analysis. Bailey’s request is doomed, however, because federal procedural rules  
 19 apply here, not state procedural law. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 1; Hanna v. Plumer*, 380  
 20 U.S. 460 (1965) (explaining procedural requirements in federal court are governed  
 21 by federal, not state, procedural law). The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not  
 22 provide a mechanism for trial be referee tribunal.  
 23

### **3. CONCLUSION.**

In sum, the Court DENIES Plaintiff's motion in its entirety.

Dated this 8th day of February, 2024.



**Jamal N. Whitehead  
United States District Judge**